

Biblical Flow Jesus And The Messianic Fulfillment Of Passover And Unleavened Bread  
Christ being our Passover Lamb  
The Origins of Passover as a Foreshadowing of Jesus

Hello Pam,

I am sorry but I lost all of my previous information on this subject so I am having to do it all again. Six pages of work was lost. SMH.

## Let's begin again.

Notice the following.

1. Inferences of marriage and covenant is in purple.
2. Inferences of tie between belief and obedience is in green.
3. The things that I believe is important to note is in yellow.
4. The inferences of the sacrificial lamb and the removal sin is in blue.

Elder L. J. Cyrus had a favorite quote. He said, "The Old Testament conceals what the New Testament reveals. What he meant was that the New Testament did not contain anything new or independent from the Old Testament. The concept is called Types, shadows, and prophecies. To keep this as simple as possible, the Old Testament is broken up into 3 timelines.

1. The first is historical
2. The second is the immediate future
3. The third is the end of days. This is also known as the last days or the day of the LORD.

The primary focus of all of the information in the bible is pointing to the day of the LORD whether it is historical or immediate future. It is given to us to better understand the day of the LORD. Nothing in the Old Testament is arbitrary or random. One thing, I believe the most important thing, that modern Christians forget is that **God wrote the Torah with his own hand**. The Torah is a legal and binding marriage document (the law) between Jehovah (Yahweh) and the people (Israel) that is now called by his name and sealed with a blood covenant. You are married to Reginald Scott and now you are called by his name, Pamela L Scott. The combination of the law of Moses that God gave him as the mediator between Jehovah and Israel and the blood of the consummation is called the Book of the Covenant. This happened at Mount Sinai. The word consummation is when the bride and groom share the marriage bed and blood is shed because she is a virgin. This blood is called the blood of the consummation or the blood of the marriage covenant. This blood is what makes a marriage everlasting.

Exodus 24:5-8 (AV 1873)

<sup>5</sup> And he sent young men of the children of Israel, which offered burnt offerings, and sacrificed peace offerings of oxen unto the LORD. <sup>6</sup> And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basins; and half of the blood he sprinkled

## Biblical Flow Jesus And The Messianic Fulfillment Of Passover And Unleavened Bread

Christ being our Passover Lamb

The Origins of Passover as a Foreshadowing of Jesus

on the altar.<sup>7</sup> And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient.<sup>8</sup> And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words.

For example:

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes, and my judgments: which if a man do, he shall live in them: I am the LORD. – Leviticus 18:5

Leviticus 18:30 (AV 1873)

<sup>30</sup> Therefore ye shall keep mine ordinance, that ye commit not *any one* of *these* abominable customs, which were committed before you, and that ye defile not yourselves therein: I am the LORD your God.

Exodus 12:14 (AV 1873)

<sup>14</sup> And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and you shall keep it a feast to the LORD throughout your generations; you shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever.

Exodus 12:17 (AV 1873)

<sup>17</sup> And ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt: therefore shall ye observe this day in your generations by an ordinance for ever.

Leviticus 26:2 (AV 1873)

<sup>2</sup> Ye shall keep my sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I am the LORD.

Exodus 31:16 (AV 1873)

<sup>16</sup> Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual (Strong's #5769 (beginning of the) world (+ without end)<sup>1</sup> covenant.

Exodus 31:17 (AV 1873)

<sup>17</sup> It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

1 James Strong, [\*The New Strong's Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words\*](#) (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1996).

## Biblical Flow Jesus And The Messianic Fulfillment Of Passover And Unleavened Bread

Christ being our Passover Lamb

The Origins of Passover as a Foreshadowing of Jesus

If you remember your mortgages contract, there were about 30 to 40 pages. At the end of each page, you had to sign your name or initial your name stating that you agree to with the bank concerning the letter of the document.

From Leviticus Chapter 18 to Chapter 26, about ninety percent of the verses end in “**I am the LORD**”. As I think you know. In the KJV and the AV, when the word ‘Lord’ is used with one capital and the rest lower case, the Hebrew word is Adonai, but when **LORD** is in all caps, it is **Yehovah** or in the English **Jehovah (YHWH)**. This is what God says to Moses, about his name. This “**I am the LORD**” is **only** used in covenant language in the bible. If you notice in most cases, “**I am the LORD**” is at the end of the statement. God is writing his signature at the end of each agreement, no different than we do on a mortgage document or agreement.

Exodus 6:3 (AV 1873)

<sup>3</sup> and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by *the name of God Almighty*, (El Shaddai), but *by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them*.

So now we understand that they knew God’s name was **Jehovah**, but they did not call him by that name. The covenant that Abraham had with God was as a friend, but not as his betrothed. Though the **covenant** that **God gave** to Moses was not exactly the same as Abraham, it (the law of Moses) was built on the foundation that **God gave** to Abraham.

This is a famous quote that everyone uses out of context. So, what I would like to do is allow God to explain himself. Please see James’ quote below. Paul makes similar quotes in the book of Romans, chapter 4:11 -23.

James 2:23 (AV 1873)

<sup>23</sup> And the scripture was **fulfilled** (accomplished) which saith, Abraham **believed** God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was called the Friend of God.

Now God explains to Isaac about the promise made to his father.

Genesis 26:3-5 (AV 1873)

<sup>3</sup> (Speaking to Isaac) sojourn in this land, and I will be with thee, and will bless thee; for unto thee, and unto thy seed, I will give all these countries, and I will perform the oath which I **swore unto Abraham thy father**; <sup>4</sup> and I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and will give unto thy seed all these countries; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed; <sup>5</sup> because that Abraham **obeyed** my voice, and **kept** my charge, my

Biblical Flow Jesus And The Messianic Fulfillment Of Passover And Unleavened Bread  
Christ being our Passover Lamb  
The Origins of Passover as a Foreshadowing of Jesus  
commandments, my statutes, and my **laws** (Strong's Hebrew #8451 ,*Torah*,  
*Decalogue* or *Pentateuch*:— law<sup>2</sup>).

In other words, if you do not **believe** what someone says, you will not take it to heart and you will not **obey** (do) it. We know that if you truly **believe** something, you act on it. Abraham **believed** God, which caused him to **obey** God. He obeyed God which challenged him to **kept** the things that God **told** him to do. Which leads us to the reason we keep the 7 feasts in the first place. In this document we are specifically speaking of the Passover. We **believe** God, we **obey** his voice, and we **kept** the things that he says because the whole of the Old Testament points to Jesus; whether directly or indirectly.

## Let's understand the Passover itself.

God **gave** Moses these instructions, sacrificing a young lamb, without blemish, smearing its blood on the lintels and doorposts of each Israelite household, baking bread without yeast so as to leave quickly, and eating this final meal while wearing traveling clothes—is the basis for the **Passover, or the Feast of Unleavened Bread**. When the final plague struck, **darkness descended** on the land and the “angel of death” came over Egypt, it would see the blood on the door frames and “pass over” those homes.

Exodus 12:6–7 (AV 1873)

<sup>6</sup> and ye shall keep it *up* until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. <sup>7</sup> And they shall take of the blood, and strike *it* on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it. This is the beginning of the comparisons of the Passover lamb and the Lamb of God.

John 1:29 (AV 1873)

<sup>29</sup> The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the **Lamb of God**, which taketh away **the sin of the world**.

John 1:36 (AV 1873)

<sup>36</sup> and looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the **Lamb of God**.

1 Peter 1:19 (AV 1873)

<sup>19</sup> but with the precious **blood of Christ, as of a lamb** without blemish and without spot:

1 Corinthians 5:7 (AV 1873)

2 James Strong, [\*The New Strong's Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words\*](#) (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1996).

Biblical Flow Jesus And The Messianic Fulfillment Of Passover And Unleavened Bread

Christ being our Passover Lamb

The Origins of Passover as a Foreshadowing of Jesus

<sup>7</sup> Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us:

## What is Passover and Unleavened Bread

On the first month of the Jewish religious year, which is called Nisan, on the fourteenth day of the month **as that day begins** at twilight (the Jewish day begins around 6 pm in the evening), the Passover lamb was to be killed. A Jewish day is from evening to evening. It was kept alive and cared for in the household from Nisan 10 **until** Nisan 14 began, so the slaughtering of the

lamb was **just after sunset of Nisan 14**.

Then, that same evening of the start of Nisan 14, the lamb was to be eaten as part of a meal that included unleavened bread (the Passover feast). Remember that according to Old Testament Scripture, the lamb was both *killed* and *eaten* on Nisan 14. It was not killed ahead of time on Nisan 13 for eating on Nisan 14, nor was it killed on Nisan 14 and then eaten on Nisan 15. In fact, such carrying over of the Passover meal to another day was expressly forbidden: "you shall let none of it remain until the morning." These words tell us that the meal was eaten before the daylight portion of Nisan 14 dawned. Moreover, it was a meal involving the eating of unleavened bread, a detail having a bearing on understanding other matters later.

However, during the time of Jesus, this commandment had been altered. They prepared the Passover on the 14<sup>th</sup> of Nisan the preparation day, and then ate it on the 15<sup>th</sup> of Nisan which is the (name of the day) Feast of Unleavened Bread. It can be confusing because the feast of Unleavened Bread itself lasted seven days from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of Nisan. The 14<sup>th</sup> of Nisan is Passover, the preparation day for the next day, the day of Unleavened Bread.

Leviticus 23:4-7 (AV 1873)

<sup>4</sup> These *are* the feasts of the LORD, *even* holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons. <sup>5</sup> In the fourteenth *day* of the first month at even *is* the LORD's Passover. <sup>6</sup> And on the fifteenth day of the same month *is* the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread. <sup>7</sup> In the first day ye shall have a holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work *therein*.

Biblical Flow Jesus And The Messianic Fulfillment Of Passover And Unleavened Bread  
Christ being our Passover Lamb  
The Origins of Passover as a Foreshadowing of Jesus  
Exodus 12:14 (KJV 1900)

<sup>14</sup> And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the LORD throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance forever.

When Jesus says do this in remembrance of me, he meant this literally. Christ (Messiah) is literally our Passover Lamb.

This is the day that Jesus dies. If you notice, the Pharisees was trying to hurry because the next day was the actual feast of Unleavened Bread which is a High Sabbath. This is not the regular Saturday sabbath.

Numbers 9:12-14 (AV 1873) – Part of the Ninth hour and Passover

12 They shall leave none of it unto the morning, nor break any bone of it: according to all the ordinances of the Passover they shall keep it. 13 But the man that is clean, and is not in a journey, and forbeareth to keep the Passover, even the same soul shall be cut off from among his people: because he brought not the offering of the Lord in his appointed season, **that man shall bear his sin**. 14 And if a stranger shall sojourn among you, and will keep the Passover unto the Lord; according to the ordinance of the Passover, and according to the manner thereof, so shall he do: ye shall have one ordinance, both for the **stranger** (Gentile), and for him that was **born in the land** (Judean).

Tuesday Evening to Wednesday evening (14 Nisan)

(Mt 26:20-35, Mk 14:17-31, Lk 22:14-38, Jn 13-17, 1 Cor 11:23-25) □ Preparations for Passover o Matthew 26:17-19 (NIV) 17 On the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread (14<sup>th</sup> Nisan), the disciples came to Jesus and asked, "Where do you want us to make preparations for you to eat the Passover?" 18 He replied, "Go into the city to a certain man and tell him, 'The Teacher says: My appointed time is near. I am going to celebrate the Passover with my disciples at your house.'" 19 So the disciples did as Jesus had directed them and prepared the Passover.